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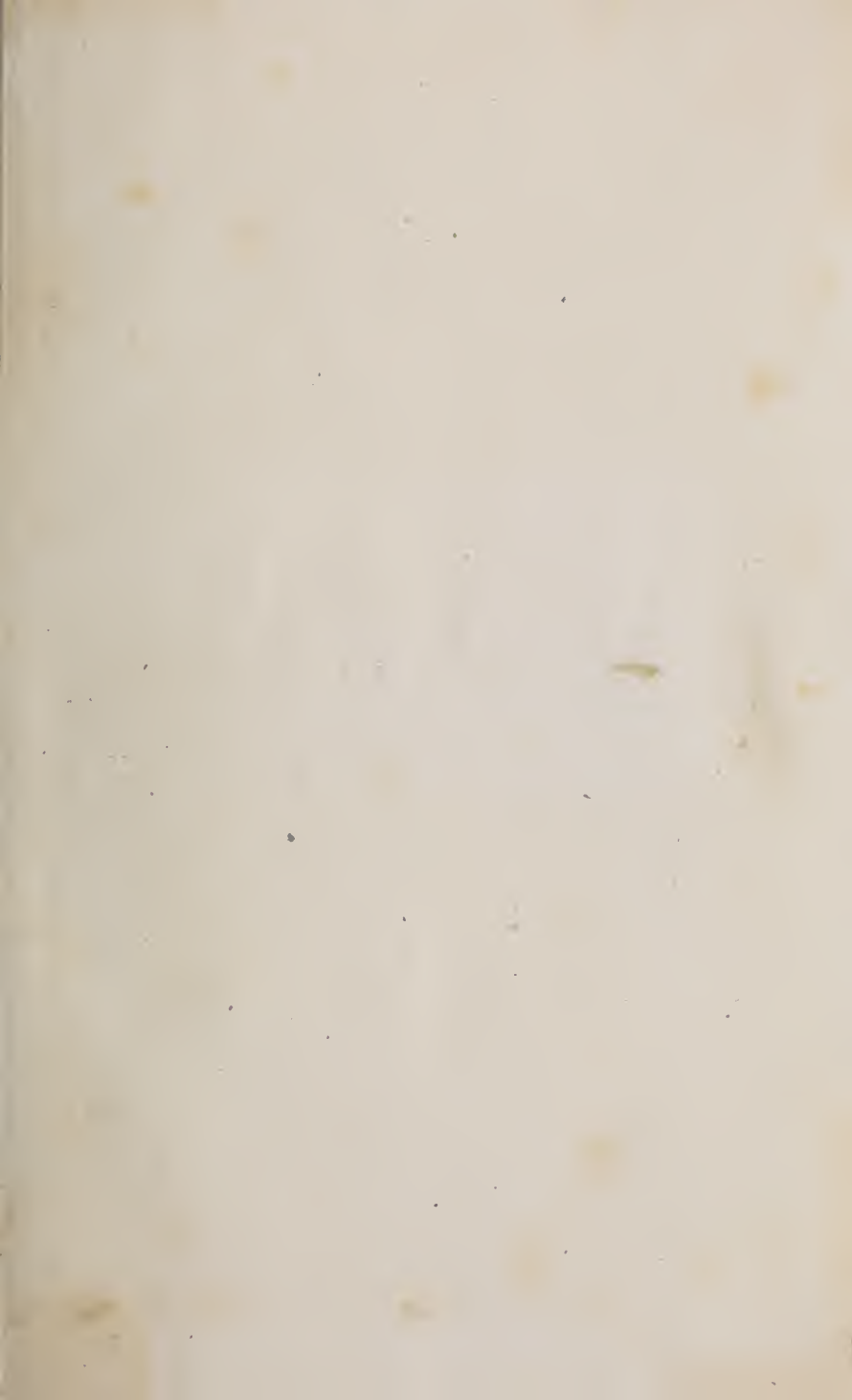
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WASHINGTON, AUGUST, 1859.

[No. 8.

African Colonization—Its Principles and Aims.*

AN ADDRESS, DELIVERED BY JOHN H. B. LATROBE, ESQ.,
PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

FORTY-TWO years ago, the Rev. Robert Finley of New Jersey, developed, in the City of Washington, the idea of planting a colony in Africa, that might induce the free people of color "to go and settle there."†

He was moved, he said, by "their increasing numbers and their increasing wretchedness."

Commended by some, ridiculed by others, but proclaiming to all that he knew the scheme was from God, he persevered, until in December, 1816, the American Colonization Society was organized. Here, his existence seemed to culminate. He then went home and died. Before

the exploring expedition sailed, he was in his grave. We meet, tonight, to report progress in his plan.

We have been gradually advancing in the prosecution of it. If our steps have been unequal, they have been unfaltering. The colony has become a Republic. Recognized by many among the leading nations of the world, it is now known every where as the independent government of Liberia.

It is still feeble, but it stands alone. It possesses the elements of future strength. It has good laws well administered, churches and schools, the mutual aid societies of more advanced communities, agricultural

* An Address, delivered at the Anniversary Meeting of the American Colonization Society, held at the Smithsonian Institute, in the City of Washington, on the evening of the 18th of January, 1859. It has since, in pursuance of what appeared to be the wish of the meeting, and at the invitation of the friends of Colonization in those Cities, been repeated in Richmond, Va., Elizabeth City, New Jersey, New York, Albany, Harrisburg, Cincinnati and Philadelphia. It is now published in accordance with the resolution of the Anniversary Meeting. Its principal object is to exhibit Colonization in what is believed to be its true aspect,—as a scheme, which, fitted to the circumstances of our country, must rely on the natural course of events for its full development, in a voluntary, cheerful, self-paying emigration of the free people of color to Africa,—the result of their own conviction that they will better their condition by removal, while they, at the same time, establish a separate and honorable nationality, pregnant with the happiest promise.

† It is not to be inferred from what is said in the text, which has reference to the organization of the American Colonization Society only, that Mr. Finley originated

exhibitions even, with their annual prizes,—a militia tried and not found wanting, a traffic with the interior, a foreign commerce. Light houses guide ships into the ports to substitute for the slave trade something better in the sight of God and man.

With a government modelled after our own, with rulers chosen, and well chosen too, thus far, by themselves, with a soil to which they are akin, capable of self-support, self-government and self-defence, the people of Liberia are slowly developing a distinct nationality. No longer mere emigrants from the United States experimenting doubtfully, they are Liberians, Americo-Liberians as their phrase is, looking forward to a future of their own. Fast losing our traditions, they aim at becoming historical themselves. Meanwhile, with steady purpose, they pursue quietly and honorably the course of their destiny.

The first condition of Colonization has thus been fulfilled. It remains to be seen whether the second will be accomplished: whether the free people of color will be induced, in Finley's words, to "go and settle" in the home that has been prepared for them, thus bringing about the avowed object of our organization, "their removal with their own consent to Africa."

To prepare for, and facilitate this removal, we have been more than forty years at work.

The census of 1820 gave a free colored population of 233 534. In 1850, it amounted to 434 495. It is now, probably, half a million. It has more than doubled since our Society was founded; while the emigrants in Liberia and their descendants do not exceed twelve thousand souls. Not a twentieth part of the increase has been removed by us. Our toil, apparently, has resulted in less than "a drop in the bucket." How vain then, say our unfriends, must be our efforts for the removal of the mass.

We admit it frankly. We go further: we admit, that if such removal depended upon the American Colonization Society, even though Congress threw open to it the treasury of the nation, the work would never be accomplished, and the scheme would be the delusion it has so often been proclaimed.

This, however, is not the true view of Colonization. Money alone may suffice to plant a colony and facilitate the earlier emigration: but it is powerless to control the affections; powerless to sever the ties that bind to hearth-stone and grave-stone, to give the weak strength, the timid confidence. And yet, all this must be effected in the transplantation of a people.

The reliance of Colonization, in this regard, is neither upon strength of organization, nor boundlessness of resource, but upon one of the

the idea of a Colony, such as was afterwards established, on the Coast of Africa. The idea belongs to others. It was Finley, however, who developed and made it available, as stated above. Brissot, in 1788, travelling in the United States, met Dr. Thornton, who told him of "the efforts which he had made for the execution of a vast project conceived by him. Persuaded that there never could exist a sincere union between the whites and blacks, even on admitting the latter to the rights of freemen, he proposed to send them back," says the traveller, "and establish them in Africa." "He, (Dr. Thornton,) proposed," continues Brissot, "to be the conductor of the American negroes who should repair to Africa. He proposed to unite them to the new colony of Sierra Leone. He had sent, at his own expense, into Africa, a well instructed man, who had spent several years in observing the productions of the country, the manufacturers most suitable for it, the plan most convenient, and the measures necessary to be taken to secure the Colony from insults," &c., &c., &c.—*Brissot's Travels, Mavor's Compilation*, 19 vol. pp. 190, 261.

commonest of all the impulses of humanity—THE DESIRE TO BETTER ONE'S CONDITION.

It is this which brings the European to America,—which takes the Englishman to Asia and Australia. Clive and Warren Hastings owed it their wealth and their renown. It has built up for us, in ten years, an empire, in resources and extent, on the Pacific. IT WILL CARRY TO AFRICA EVERY FREE PERSON OF COLOR IN AMERICA.

They will go there, not because fascinated by the eloquence of Colonization Agents; not for want of love to the land they leave; but they will go "to better their condition."

They will go, too, ultimately, when the exodus of the mass takes place, at their own expense. Commerce will furnish the ships to carry them; thus acquitting itself, in part, of the debt contracted to the race when it brought them originally to our shores.

All that Colonization has done, or aimed at doing, has been in view of this voluntary, self-paying, ultimate, emigration; an emigration that finds its precedents in the history of every people, from the nomadic tribe, whose encampment shifts with failing springs or withering pastures, to the community that, driven by religious persecution from the old world, landed from the Mayflower, or that which encountered the perils of Cape Horn attracted by the gold fields of California.

In this, the true aspect of Colonization, it is independent of the shewings of the census. It is to be judged, rather, by what has been already effected in Africa, and by the probable future of the free people of color in America.

Were Africa as attractive to the latter as America is to the European,

and it is in the power of Colonization Societies, with their limited means even, to make it so,—or, were the repulsions of this country to influence them, as do those, for example, of Great Britain, the Irish, the emigration to Liberia, for a single year, of the same numbers that commerce, in a single year, has brought from the old world to the new, would suffice for the removal of the free; and a like emigration, continued for some seven or eight years, for the removal of both slave and free, were both at liberty to depart. Doubling the time, to allow for increase during the process, and the entire removal would fall within twenty years.

But so speedy a removal is impossible. The case is put for illustration only. Years must elapse before the increase even can be approximated. Time and circumstances, however, are competent to the work. Time, so powerful, so unheeded. Circumstances, beyond all control, and which time is rendering irresistible.

We have, here, two distinct races, the white and the colored: the latter, originally slaves, consisting now of slaves and freemen.

The slave—protected, provided with food, shelter and raiment, treated in the vast majority of cases kindly, affectionately often—is without care as regards his physical wants, and with constitutional good humor passes happily, in the main, through life.

The free, on the other hand, without an especial protector, dependant upon himself alone, living, as the bills of mortality seem to shew, a shorter life than the slave,* and made to feel in a thousand ways his social and political inferiority, either

* The increase of the colored population in what are called the free States and Territories, from 1840 to 1850, was 14.38 per cent., throughout the United States it was

frets away existence in aspirations, which, here, can never be realized, or, yielding hopelessly to circumstances, falls with benumbed faculties into a condition that is little better than the slave's.

Colonization concerns itself with the free alone. Their condition has long been appreciated. As early as 1788, "Brissot, hight de Warville, friend of the blacks," as Carlyle calls him, travelling in this country, says of them, that "deprived of the hope of rising to places of honor or trust, they seem condemned to drag out their days in a state of servility."* Finley dwelt on their "increasing numbers and increasing wretchedness," in 1815.† The Society's first memorial to Congress, in 1817,

signed by its great and good President, Judge Washington, refers to their condition as "low and hopeless." It was worse than it had been; for La Fayette, when here in 1824, is reported to have remarked upon its deterioration as compared with what it was at the Revolution. That it was universally recognized as bad, and that the hope of improving it was a leading motive with the earlier Colonizationists, in 1816, is unquestionable.

And yet, in 1816, and for years afterwards, the days were halcyon days, comparatively, for the free people of color. No strife with the whites for employment then. There was work for all. No feeling of antagonism between the races. The

but 12.47; the slave population having, within the same period, increased 28.82 per cent., and the white population 37.74 per cent.—See the *Census Returns*, 1850.

From the 14 38 per cent. increase, here credited to the free colored population in the free States, &c., a considerable deduction must be made for emigration from slaveholding States, where emancipated slaves are not permitted to remain, and from which escapes are of constant occurrence. It may be doubted if the increase by births among the colored population of the North is one per cent. per annum. Be this, however, as it may, the returns of the census, above quoted, authorize the statement of the text in this regard.

* The entire passage is as follows. Brissot is speaking of Dr. Thornton. "This ardent friend of the blacks, says he, is persuaded, that we cannot hope to see a sincere union between them and the whites, as long as they differ so much in color and in their rights as citizens. He attributes to no other cause the apathy perceivable in many blacks, even in Massachusetts where they are free. Deprived of the hope of electing or being elected, or of rising to places of honor and trust, the negroes seemed condemned to drag out their days in a state of servility, or to languish in shops of retail. The whites reproach them with a want of cleanliness, indolence and inattention. But how can they be industrious and active, while an insurmountable barrier separates them from other citizens?"—*Brissot's Travels, in Mavor's Compilation of Voyages and Travels, vol. 19, pp. 260, 261.*

† The following extract from a letter from Mr. Finley to Mr. John P. Mumford of New York, affords the earliest evidence we have of his views in regard to Colonization.

BASKING RIDGE, Feb. 14, 1815.

DEAR SIR,

The longer I live to see the wretchedness of man, the more I admire the nature of those, who desire, and with patience, labor to execute plans for the relief of the wretched. On this subject, the state of the *free blacks* has very much occupied my mind. Their number increases greatly and their wretchedness too, as appears to me. Everything connected with their condition, including their color, is against them; nor is there much prospect that their state can ever greatly be meliorated while they remain among us. *Could not the rich and benevolent devise means to form a colony on some part of the Coast of Africa, similar to the one at Sierra Leone, which might gradually induce many free blacks to go and settle, devising for them the means of getting there, and of protection and support till they were established, &c.*—*African Repository, vol. 1, p. 2.*

foreign immigration immaterial, to the colored man's great relief. Certain kinds of labor his, by prescription. In competition with the whites, he most frequently the favored one. Societies to protect him from imposition, every where. Affections born at the breasts of slave nurses, fostered when playing with slave children, still lingered around the race made free.

But what is their condition now? In individual cases, the free man of color is wondrously improved. Better educated is he; more refined; with appreciative tastes, an elevated ambition, comfortable means, wealth, often. It would seem, indeed, that while Liberia was being built up, the race that were to rule it had been vindicating, in anticipation, their capacity to conduct affairs with intelligence and success. And yet, the condition of the free colored population, as a class, is inferior, far, to what it was in 1816.

They have been the victims of riots in more than one Northern and Western City. Excluded from many an accustomed calling, practically if not legally, in New York; no longer stevedores, caulkers or coal heavers in Baltimore, or fireman on the South Western waters, or levee laborers in New Orleans; crowded out of employment in the great hotels; disappearing as domestics in private families, they find, by sad experience, how irresistible is a white competition in a strife for bread. Legislation, too, has been invoked to straighten their condition.

To prevent their increase, emancipations have been prohibited. Strenuous and continuous efforts, made under favorable circumstances, to put them on a footing of social equality with the whites, have resulted only in increasing public prejudice.* Courts of justice have recognised the existence of this feeling,† and even in those States, which boast peculiar sympathies in their behalf, the distinction of caste pervades practically, so far as they are concerned, the entire community, both socially and politically.

And why should all this be? Why, at least, have the free colored people not been permitted to maintain the kindlier relations, indifferent as they were, of half a century ago? Personally, they have not deteriorated in the interval. They voted in Maryland up to 1809; and the popular almanac, at the beginning of the present century, in the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, was the work of Benjamin Banneker, an individual of unmixed African descent. Why then the change in question?

There is but one cause to which it can be attributed,—the increase of our aggregate population. The two races are coming, day by day, into closer contact. Collisions, of old unknown, are beginning to occur between the masses of the respective populations. The old story of the Spaniard and the Moor is being re-enacted in our midst. We are but illustrating the law that invariably prevails, where two races that

* A resolution, introduced in the Board of Education of Newark, N. J., to grant the colored population the same privileges and benefits in the public schools as the whites enjoy, was, after a warm discussion, negatived by a vote of 12 to 5.—*Colonization Herald, Philadelphia, March, 1859.*

† In the case of McCrea (colored) vs. Marsh, lessee of the Howard Athenæum, Boston, the Supreme Court, on the 4th inst., sustained the verdict for the Defendant. The Plaintiff, in face of the regulation excluding colored people, purchased a ticket for the "dress circle," and when he was refused admission at the entrance he attempted to crowd in, and was put out of the building, no more force having been used than was necessary to eject him from the premises.—*Colonization Herald, March, 1859.*

cannot amalgamate by intermarriage occupy the same land.

“This it is, and nothing more.”

In the State of Maryland, for example, there is already a redundant free colored population, amounting to thirteen per cent. of the aggregate! In Pennsylvania, the proportion is but two and three-tenth per cent. In Massachusetts, less than one per cent. In Connecticut, less than two per cent. In Ohio, one and three-tenths per cent. In New York, one and six-tenths per cent. There are more free people of color in the slave State of Maryland than in the great free States of Ohio and New York put together.* To Maryland, therefore, rather than to any other State, may we look for the consequences of this increase in the aggregate of population, to which we have attributed the change for the worse, which, in fifty years, has taken place in the condition of the free people of color.

And what is the experience of Maryland? Of Maryland, whose kindness, practically, to the class in question, is to be inferred from the

crowd that has collected within her borders. Of Maryland—which has expended more than a quarter of a million in promoting Colonization, and which, when unable for a season to pay the interest on her public debt, never withheld for an instant her annual subsidy of ten thousand dollars to the feeble colony, that had been founded under her auspices on the coast of Africa † All her legislation looks to the necessity of separation. Laws, already stringent, are sought to be made still more so: and the reasons given by men of high character, assembled in Convention on the Eastern Shore of the State, all resolve themselves into the “existence of the present immense number of free negroes.”

Nor is Maryland alone in these views. A winter rarely passes without the introduction into State Legislatures of measures prejudicial to the free people of color. And even where there is no legislative action, there is an unwillingness to see their numbers multiply, which, year after year, is becoming more decided and demonstrative.‡

What then can be their anticipa-

* Extract from Table XII of the Census of 1850 — Quarto Edition, page xxxiii.

	White.	Free Colored.	Slaves.	Total.
Maryland, - - - - -	417,943	74,723	90,363	583,034
Pennsylvania, - - - - -	2,258,160	53,626	—	2,311,786
Massachusetts, - - - - -	985,450	9,064	—	994,514
Connecticut, - - - - -	363,099	7,693	—	370,792
Ohio, - - - - -	1,955,050	25,279	—	1,980,329
New York, - - - - -	3,048,325	49,669	—	3,097,994

† The Colony at Cape Palmas, commenced in 1834 by the Maryland State Colonization Society, long known as Maryland in Liberia, now incorporated with the Republic of Liberia.

‡ The frequency of legislative enactments in regard to the free people of color, during the past winter, is startling in definiteness, and in their very stringent features. Thus, Arkansas has passed a law to expel its free colored population. It is further provided that, if they do not leave during the present year, they are liable to be seized and hired out, so as to procure the means of removing from the State. The lower House of the Legislature of Missouri has likewise passed a bill, by a vote of eighty-eight yeas to twenty-nine nays, in which it is declared that all “free negroes” residing in the State in 1860, shall become slaves. It also forbids emancipation within the limits of the State. Similar measures have been proposed in the Legislatures of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and doubtless in other

tions? Apprehensive, as the intelligent among them must be, of the future,—hopeless, surely, of bettering their condition where they are,—whither can they look? They have already tried Hayti and found it wanting. Alike in color, unlike in all other respects, they have neither affinities nor sympathies with its people. They have no desire to be hewers of wood and drawers of water in the British Colonies of Trinidad and Demerara. They fully appreciate the motives of those who invite them to the West Indies. With no spot on the American Continent, not appropriated to the white man's use, and his exclusively, whither can they go, to avoid the throng of multiplying thousands now competing with them in all the avenues of labor? Whither, when the West, which, now, by absorbing the foreign immigration, relieves them from the pressure on the seaboard that would otherwise crush them against the wall,—whither, when the West, too, shall have

States. The Legislature of Arkansas passed an act which prohibits, under severe penalties, the employment of "free negroes" on water crafts navigating the rivers of that State.

No slave, however worthy, can henceforth, in Louisiana and several other States, have freedom conferred upon him while in those States; neither is he permitted to return after being emancipated. The Supreme Judicial Tribunal of Virginia have decided, "that slaves have no civil or social rights, and that the slave cannot choose between freedom and slavery, if the offer be made him by his master; and that, consequently, a slave left by his master with freedom, if he choose to take it, can have no legal right to choose freedom, and must, therefore, still be a slave." It will thus be seen that the free colored man is likely to be driven from the Southern States by new legislative enactments; and that, where wills allowing the slave, at the death of the master, to elect freedom or continue in servitude, were once favored, now they are under the ban of law.

The constitutions of the recently admitted free States show that the colored man is not desired as an element of population. In the House of Representatives of Indiana a bill has been rejected, by a vote of sixty-five yeas to twenty nays, repealing the existing law, which makes "negroes and mulattoes" incompetent as witnesses. In the Legislature of Michigan, a proposed amendment to the constitution of that State, granting to "negroes" the right of suffrage on a property qualification, was defeated. Even in the generally received pro-African State of Ohio, a law has just passed its Legislature, which declares that no person having any African blood in his veins shall be permitted to exercise the elective franchise within that commonwealth. Petitions from citizens of Bucks and Philadelphia Counties, for a legal enactment to prevent "negroes" of other States from settling in Pennsylvania, have been presented to our State Legislature.—*Philadelphia Ledger*, April 1, 1859.

The Pittsburg Gazette says, that a company of colored people in that city desired to form a party to emigrate westward and settle upon and pre-empt public lands. Their counsel communicated with the Land Department at Washington, and received in reply a flat refusal:—it being the settled ruling of that office that colored persons are not citizens of the United States, as contemplated by the pre-emption law of the 4th September, 1841, and are, therefore, not legally entitled to pre-empt public lands.—*Colorization Herald*, March, 1859, *Philadelphia*.

FREE NEGROES PRESENTED.—It will be seen by the following presentment of the Grand Jurors of this District, at the recent term of the Court of Common Pleas, that the evil of the presence of free negroes in this State has attracted their attention, and that they have taken the only means in their power to bring the subject before the Legislature of the State. We are pleased at this act of the Grand Jury, and hope other Grand Juries will follow the example, and thus impress the matter upon our law-makers until they shall be forced to abate the nuisance.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY, AT SPRING TERM, 1859.—We further present the free negroes of the District as a nuisance, and recommend that the Legislature pass some law that will have the effect of relieving the community of this troublesome population.—*Cheraw (S. C.) Gazette*.

a redundant population, whither shall they go? Whither, but to Africa,—to that Africa of the Tropics, where climate, genial and salubrious to the descendants of the soil, protects them, as with a wall of fire, against the encroachments of the white man—guards the headland,—sentinels the mine,—and stays, even on the very border of the sea, on the river, and in the forest, that march of Empire, which pestilence alone can check.

There may be some who imagine we are false prophets of evil; some, who, in the sunshine of to-day, hope that the sky will never be obscured.

Only a portion of our story has been told, however. "Beholding the little cloud out of the sea, like a man's hand," pregnant with increas-

ing evil to the free people of color, we would urge them to better their condition, by removal, "before the Heaven was dark with wind and rain." In doing so, we have dealt with the developments of to-day alone. Our calculations come up to the seventh census only. But what will be the shewing of the census of 1900. Judging from the past decades, our population will then exceed ninety-eight million. Many of my hearers will live to verify the estimate. In three score years and ten, the scriptural limit of a man's life, the fifteenth census will bring our numbers near to two hundred and forty million. Children are living who will be counted among these millions in 1930.*

If then we are correct in attribut-

* The above results are obtained as follows. Table LXIII of the Quarto Edition of the 7th Census gives the "ratio of increase in the United States of white, free colored, slaves and total population since 1790." Thus

	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850
Whites, - - -	35.63	36.18	34.12	34.03	34.72	37.74
Free Colored, - - -	82.28	72.	25.25	33.86	20.87	12.57
Slaves, - - -	28.1	33.4	29.10	30.62	23.31	28.82
Aggregate, - - -	35.01	36.44	33.45	33.26	32.74	35.86

Averaging the decades, and we have for the decennial increase of the whites, 35.41; of the free colored, 41.62; of the slaves, 28.74; and of the aggregate of population, 34.44 per cent.

The above proportion of the increase of the *aggregate* is not given in Table LXIII, but has been calculated from its data. The calculations of the Table refer to the aggregate of the free and the aggregate of the colored only.

Table LX gives the proportion of the white, free colored and slaves, for the above periods, as follows:

	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850
Whites, - -	80.73	81.13	80.97	81.57	81.90	83.17	84.31
Free Colored, 1.57	2.04	2.57	2.47	2.48	2.26	1.87	
Slaves, - -	17.76	16.83	16.46	15.96	15.62	14.57	13.82

The foregoing tables shew sufficient uniformity in the past seven decades to authorize an average in estimating the population at future decades; and the average of the aggregate, or 34.44 per cent., has accordingly been assumed, with the following results:

Estimated aggregate population of the United States at the next eight census periods respectively.

1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930
30,179,158	40,562,860	54,532,708	73,213,772	98,428,595	132,327,413	177,900,974	239,170,069

While it is admitted that these figures afford approximations only, and that a wide margin must be allowed for possible contingencies, yet millions may be dropped from

ing the present condition of the free people of color to the addition of twenty-one million to the aggregate population of 1816, assuming the latter to have been nine million, and the total now to be thirty million, what will be their condition, when we number sixty-eight million more; and what again, when we add two hundred and ten million to the population of to-day?

We commend the question to every lover of his country. Earnestly, solemnly, as a friend, who for more than thirty years has labored in their behalf, we commend it to every free colored man in America.

Had Ireland, in 1847, been inhabited by white and free colored men, in the Maryland proportions, influenced, too, by like feelings, which would have borne the brunt of the great famine?

The famine of 1847 is not the last that may occur in the history of the world. Those who anticipated its

coming by emigration to America, to better their condition, "before the Heaven was dark with wind and rain," manifested a wisdom that we do not venture to hope will be exhibited here, in a similar emigration to Africa, for years to come. The free colored people themselves, however, are unwittingly hastening such a result. They resolve for instance, in Ohio, that "a combination of capital and labor, will, in every field of enterprise, be their true policy; that combination stores of every kind, combination work shops, combination farms, will, if every where established, greatly increase their wealth and with it their power." And they publish these resolutions, too, as if to place themselves in direct antagonism to the whites, as a distinct race, with separate interests, struggling for power!* They are provoking a contest which the commonest prudence counsels them to postpone or to avoid. They are

the estimate, and still leave an increase large enough to justify the anticipations of the text. It will matter little to the free colored man, in 1930, whether the pressure that crushes him proceeds from a population of 200,000,000 or 240,000,000.

The actual numbers of the respective classes of the population at the several decades from 1790, as shewn by the same tables, are as follows:

	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850
Whites,	3,172,464	4,304,489	5,862,004	7,861,937	10,537,378	14,195,695	19,553,068
F. Col'd,	59,456	108,395	186,446	233,524	419,599	366,303	434,595
Slaves,	697,897	893,041	1,191,364	1,538,038	2,009,043	2,487,455	3,204,313
Aggreg'e,	3,929,827	5,305,925	7,239,814	9,654,596	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876

* CONVENTION OF COLORED PEOPLE FOR THE STATE OF OHIO.—A Convention of colored men for the State of Ohio, designed to institute measures and take action which shall gain for the colored citizens political and social rights equal to those of the white citizens, assembled in Cincinnati on Wednesday morning, at the Baker Street Church. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That we say to those who would induce us to emigrate to Africa or elsewhere, that the amount of labor and self-sacrifice required to establish a home in a foreign land, would, if exercised here, redeem our native land from the grasp of slavery; therefore we are resolved to remain where we are, confident that "truth is mighty and will prevail."

Resolved, That a combination of labor and capital will, in every field of enterprise, be our true policy. Combination stores of every kind, combination work shops, and combination farms will, if everywhere established, greatly increase our wealth, and with it our power.

Resolved, That the State Central Committee be instructed to prepare two petitions for general circulation, one to be signed by whites favorable to equal rights, and the other by the colored people, male and female, old and young, omitting none who are able to make their mark.—*Baltimore Daily Exchange, 29 November, 1858.*

seeking a strife in which they cannot but be worsted. They are warring, not against Colonizationists, "who," to use their own words, "would induce them to emigrate to Africa or elsewhere," but against the inevitable future; and their prospect of success is in exact proportion to their ability to diminish the increase of our population, or to paralyze our wondrous and unprecedented development. In all this, they are but working out their destiny; but accelerating the approach of that voluntary self-paying emigration, which will be the fruition of the Colonization scheme: a scheme to succeed fully, perhaps, after generations only; but thoroughly meeting all the exigencies of the future; the work of friends, not unfriends; counselling, not compelling; leaving it to the irresolute, the inert, the unfitted, the visionary, to linger out existence where they are; but proclaiming to the ambitious, the energetic, the intelligent, and the brave, new fields of enterprise beyond the sea, where talent, capital and labor, instead of being confined to stores and workshops, may be devoted to the development of a nation's prosperity and renown.

Nor are there wanting still higher motives to suggest to those for whom the Colony, proposed by Finley, has been founded, to induce them "to go and settle there." As a missionary people, their's will it be to influence and control the destinies, to a great extent, of the vast continent, to which they will bear the blessed truths of that Religion, whose temples, in the fulfilment of prophecy, must yet be reflected in the tranquil waters of the Tsad and the Ngami, assemble their thousands of worshippers in the broad valley of the Niger, and commemorate the exploit of Livingstone, as they arise along his route on the banks of the Leeba and the Zambesi.

But it may be said, that in the next forty or seventy years the free colored population will be lost sight of, even should it remain here, as a turbid confluent is lost in the clearer hue of the great river to whose volume it forms but an inconsiderable addition.

It might be so, were the "wretchedness" referred to a matter of proportion. But, due as it is to the aggregate of population, the pressure will be regulated by the density of the mass. White striving with white, as well as white with colored, will feel it; with this difference, that where there is not bread enough for both, those will be the greatest sufferers who are socially and politically the weakest.

Regarding Liberia then, as the means of obviating results which, were there no Liberia would be among the gloomiest apprehensions of coming years, we can hardly place too high an estimate upon what has been accomplished by Colonization. As well might we disregard the feeble thread of water that trickles across the levee, when the Mississippi, at the season of its floods, threatens to "o'erbear its continents," as disregard Liberia in its relations to the United States: for as the one may prove the outlet through whose wasting borders the swollen and unbridled stream, fertilizing even where it overwhelms, may sooner find the gulf of Mexico, so the other may become the means by which the increasing and redundant volume of our free colored population may diffuse over another land the civilization and religion it has accumulated during its abode in this.

Not only may we not disregard Liberia, but we feel as though we did not dare to doubt its destiny.

This is not the occasion to reiterate the oft told story of Plymouth and Jamestown. We all know how

long it was before success crowned the efforts of those who laid the foundations of New England, and how little it was that Smith, who strode, like a paladin of old, through the forests of the New World, was able to accomplish in the establishment of Virginia. The wisdom and the chivalry of Europe were represented in the contest with the wilderness of America; and king Philip at Mount Hope, and Powhatan on the James River, vindicated in many a bloody contest the valor and the prowess of the race, whose last lingering remnants now seek, in vain towards the setting sun, a refuge from the overwhelming wave of a civilization which not even Christianity may moderate that they may be preserved.

But, how different was it on the coast of Africa. A few emancipated slaves, a few free people of color, ignorant and inexperienced, foot sore and weary, landed at Monrovia, maintained themselves against the natives, who would have driven them into the sea, received, slowly, year after year, accessions from America, and by degrees acquiring strength and making no step backward, finally proclaimed their independence, and are now the people we have described.

What could have strengthened such weak hands save the blessing of Him from whom cometh every good and perfect gift. Nor can we doubt that the blessing will be continued unto the end; and we look forward to the future of Liberia, as we do to the future of California and Oregon; and we are not more certain that a teeming white population will line the Sacramento and the Columbia, than we are, that the free colored people of the United States and their descendants will carry our language and our institutions up the Cavalla and the St. Paul's, and,

crossing the dividing mountains, make them familiar to the heart of Central Africa.

For the accomplishment of these results, we rely neither upon the spirit of adventure, such as animates the young, and is fitful and capricious; upon the love of gold operating on all, but requiring a California or an Australia for its full development; upon religious excitement, which too often exhausts itself far short of the mark it aims at; upon political aspirations or patriotic impulses: but our reliance is upon the inevitable increase of our aggregate of population. Adventure may die out, gold may pall, religion become apathetic, politics inoperative, and patriotism a dream; but years after years will, nevertheless, add their hundreds of thousands to the numbers of our people, until the ninety-eight million of 1900 will be made up, and the two hundred and forty million of the fifteenth census will be completed.

So noiseless is this mighty increase that we no more heed it than we do the flight of the hours that hastens the results that it involves. We note the progress of the tide as it creeps upwards on the sand—the shadows as they lengthen with the waning day,—for we walk the beach and watch the dial; but the growth of the population of a country, vast as ours, is beyond the limit of daily individual observation, and exhibited only in statistics too dull to have an interest for the mass, neither teaches nor warns, until both teaching and warning may be too late.

Just now, however, there is much restlessness among the free people of color in many parts of the Union. Sometimes, it exhibits itself in plans for obtaining information—sometimes, in combination resolutions—sometimes, in an emphatic determination to remain where they are,

—as if Colonization, instead of offering them an asylum, sought to force them into exile. But, whatever form this restlessness assumes, it proceeds from a doubt, fast becoming general, whether America, after all, is more than a temporary abiding place; a doubt suggested, not, as often asserted, by Colonizationists, but by circumstances, wholly beyond their control, and which, having foreseen, they have provided against in the establishment of Liberia.

Great events in the world's history rarely come unheralded to those who watch the portents of the times. Washington, Napoleon, Cromwell, were the developments of long germinating principles, the maturities of years of preparation. When they appeared, every thing was in readiness, and their missions were accomplished. So, we humbly hope, has it been with Colonization. It exists, because the time for it has arrived. The opposition it has encountered, the vituperation with which it has been assailed, the slowness of its progress, have all had their uses in perfecting it. The day of its ordeal has not yet drawn to a close. But the cloud that retards, the sunshine that hastens maturity, are incidents only in the history of the golden fruit that blushes at its own beauty before Autumn's gaze. So with men and with nations. We may not prejudge their destiny from the isolated facts of their existence; but, gathering the whole into one category, find in the result the evidence of that overruling wisdom, that makes all discord harmony in the accomplishment of its designs.

It is in this connection that the interest, which has of late years sprung up in regard to Africa, is not without its significance. Half a century and more ago, Park lost his life at Boussa, and no man was

tempted to enterprise in the direction of his grave. Northern Africa was the corsairs. Egypt obeyed the Mamelukes. Belzoni had not pierced the Pyramid. Few were the strangers who inclined the ear at sunrise before the vocal Memnon. The Cape of Good Hope was little more than a water station on the voyage to India. On the borders of Africa, the barracoon was the evidence of civilization, and the maps represented the interior as a desert impassable by man.

But presently, all this is changed. The corsair disappears. The Mamelukes are exterminated. The ascent and exploration of the Pyramids, a canter across the plain of Thebes, become the pleasant incidents of a summer's tour. Civilization marches, drum and trumpet in the van, perhaps, northward from the Cape. The Christian Church rises not unfrequently on the ruins of the barracoon. Denham sees the Tsad. Clapperton finds his way to Sokatu. The Landers make their voyage down the Niger to the sea. Steam subsequently ascends the river. Caille becomes an explorer. Andersen is the hero of the Lake Ngami. Barth opens up another portion of the Continent. Livingstone crosses it from St. Paul de Loando to Quillimane, and gives to the Niagara of Africa, the name of the Queen of England. Missionaries multiply every where. New maps are made, and cities and towns, and great rivers and lesser streams, and mountain ranges and intervening vallies, and divisions into kingdoms, whose rulers bear now familiar names, fill the void on the maps of the deserts of the old geographers. Cotemporaneous with all this activity, Colonization completes its experiment, and Liberia stands forth its illustration and its triumph.

Commerce, too, the right arm of

civilization, the agent we rely on for the scheme we have at heart, has been busy in the interval.* Palm oil has become a necessity. Hides, camwood, ivory, gold dust, gums and spices, take the place of human beings in the traffic of the country. Steam carries the mails of Great Britain along the windward and leeward coasts to the Islands at the bottom of the Bight of Biafra. At a recent meeting, in London, of the African Steamship Company, it was stated, that there were now "almost as frequent communications with the interior of Africa, as ten or twelve years ago were had with Constantinople." Not the least interesting of the facts, reported on this occasion, was the use that the native Africans were themselves beginning to make of the facilities which steam affords. "The number of negro passengers," it was said, "paving from five to ten dollars a head, had increased from eight to twelve hundred, and it was expected would soon be doubled from Sierra Leone to Lagos, and from the Bonny and the Palm oil rivers to Cape Palmas and the Kroo country." Trade, in fact, is expanding itself in all directions. Cottons, with the

stamp of the mills of Massachusetts, are found far inland among the native tribes on the banks of the Zambezi. New markets of immense extent are being opened—virgin markets almost—at a time too, when all existing markets are glutted with the products of a manufacturing skill, whose faculty of supply, exceeding every present demand, requires just such a continent of consumers as Africa affords,—a continent whose wants are capable of doubling even the clatter of every loom, and the ring of every anvil in Europe and America.

Can it be, that this newly awakened interest in Africa—these new relations that are being established with its people, are accidental merely, having no connection with the masses of free Christian and civilized descendants of Africans amongst us. Can it be nothing more than a curious coincidence, that, when the time has come for the unsealing of a continent, that revelation may be inscribed there—this people—the only people competent to the work, should be found qualified to embark in it; a people, too, *that must go somewhere*. Is it not far more probable, that their existence here is but

* No less than four Liberian vessels have arrived in the United States this year, with cargoes of Liberian produce. Of what description and value those products are, may be judged from the cargo of the schooner *Antelope*, which arrived here on the 14th inst. She has 14,000 pounds of sugar, 17,000 gallons of syrup, palm oil, camwood and some coffee, and could have obtained double the quantity of sugar had she waited ten days longer, as the farmers were busy manufacturing it, and bringing it down the St. Paul's river to Monrovia to market, where it found a ready sale.

We are informed that a colored firm, Messrs. Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, have established a commercial house in this city, in connection with one at Monrovia, for the purpose of facilitating and promoting the Liberian trade, and have purchased the bark "*Mendi*," a vessel of 300 to 400 tons burthen, to run as a regular freight and passenger packet between this port and Monrovia, making three or four trips a year. They have also contracted for a small steamer, which they design to run coastwise between Cape Palmas and Monrovia, touching at all principal points to collect freight and passengers, and to connect with the above vessel on her regular sailing days; though the chief object of this enterprize will be to collect the mails along the coast, with a view to supply the deficiency in the mail service occasioned by the British steamers discontinuing to touch at Monrovia, as they have hitherto done. This will insure regularity in the mails, which, under the present arrangements, are very uncertain, and will be a great accommodation to merchants and others.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce, May, 1859.*

a part of that grand series of events, that are to co-operate until prophecy shall be fulfilled; not to-day or to-morrow, not in this generation or the next, but speedily, notwithstanding, looking to the scale of time by which are measured the epochs of society.

We are confident that we do not over-estimate our cause, when we place it in the relations that are here suggested. The test proposed upwards of eighteen hundred years ago, on a far more solemn occasion, when it was said, "refrain from these men and leave them alone, for if this counsel or this work be of man, it will come to nought," is one which the past history of Colonization and Liberia has fully demonstrated their capacity to stand. Forty-two years of labor have not been thrown away. Jefferson, Madison, Munroe, Marshall, Mercer, Harper, Randolph, Clay, supported not a cause, which, in the hands of their successors, will fail to realize their expectations. Ashmun, Buchanan, Randall, sleep not in vain beneath the palm trees of Liberia. A new member has not been added to the family of nations without a mission to fulfil in the history of mankind. Ceasing to be ignored by the politicians of the day, philanthropy shall yet be thanked by statesmanship for its labors on the coasts of Africa.

And the light which Park and Lander and Livingstone, the representatives of their periods of exploration, have shed on this great continent, and the feeling now pervading the world in its regard, shall yet guide and cheer the march of thousands and tens of thousands of emigrants;—a march as determined as that which brought forth Israel from beneath the shadow of the Pyramids, —as triumphant as that celebrated by Miriam's song;—a march heralded by the gospel, and bearing back to Africa, in the blessings of civilization and religion, treasures more precious far than the gold and silver vessels of which Egypt was despoiled, in those days of old, when, with timbrels and dances, the prophetess proclaimed—"the horse and his rider are thrown into the sea." Preceded by no plagues—pursued after by no oppressors—protected by "the Right Hand—glorious in power," such shall yet be the march of the free people of color of our country; and in the cities which they will build, the institutions they will establish, the laws they will maintain and the knowledge they will impart, will be recognized the vindication of the holy confidence, the persevering enthusiasm, that animated the founder of our Society, when he proclaimed that "he knew the scheme was from God."

[Continued from page 213.]

Sierra Leone.

BY GEO. W. S. HALL, ESQ.

CHAPTER FOURTH.

VISIT TO THE MARKET.

A visit to the market-house on Front street is full of interest to a stranger. The butchers have a small lot on one side of the street, which affords two rows of stalls besides a

centre space for their live stock. In the middle of the street is a long and rudely constructed market-house, or shed, for poultry, vegetables, and other articles. The market produce is raised by liberated Africans, who live in the neighboring villages and outskirts of the town,

and is brought in either the night before or very early in the morning and sold to hucksters, or in market by those of the producers who prefer to stand there and conform to its regulations. Specific charges are made upon all articles sold in it, and the privilege of collecting these fees is farmed out by Government to the highest bidder, who is at liberty to enforce their payment by aid of the police. The amount received last year by Government was £300. The market opens every morning, except Sunday, about sunrise and continues until eleven or twelve o'clock. Meat is sold by men, but other articles by females, from the old granny to the over-grown girl of fourteen. In the early morning there is a gathering of buyers, and every sales woman exerts her tongue to its uttermost, while talking gossip with her neighbors or praising her produce and urging the passer to buy of her. But the butchers are the most persistent, and frequently follow a stranger to another stall, assuring him that his own meat is fat and his neighbor's miserably lean,—sharp retorts are sometimes made, but the successful party is generally contented to pocket his money and laugh at his rival: like some lawyers, they understand each other. The current prices for fresh meat are, beef 4*d* per lb., mutton, lamb and pork, 10*d*. The native cattle are very small, and being killed after a drive from the interior, without having been previously kept up for feed, make inferior beef—even that of the young animal is lean and tough. It is a fact, almost too well known to repeat here, that sheep in tropical Africa have a covering of hair instead of wool. The mutton, however, is very delicate, and I had thought it superior to any other, until upon one occasion after having for months eaten only African mut-

ton, I found myself seated opposite a fine "leg" brought out in ice from England, when my admiration for the diminutive African dish was somewhat lessened. Hogs are rarely well fattened, and though fresh pork is highly prized by the colonists, it is generally considered unhealthy, and foreigners rarely partake of it. Chickens are sold in the market for \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen: the native ones are very small, but the stock has been much improved by the introduction of the English barn yard fowl. The finest specimens of muscovy ducks are very abundant, and are brought to market in large flat baskets with a net work of small cord over the top, through which the purchaser can make a selection at 2*s*.6*d*. to 3*s*. each. A first class huckster woman will have for sale two or three dozen fowls, and can get more if wanted; several dozen ducks, one or more small baskets of eggs, for which she will ask 24 cents per dozen, and take no less—except about Christmas, when there is no fixed limit; also a few bunches of plantains, and perhaps bananas; several cabbages with small imitation heads, for they rarely head in Africa, and are generally raised from the imported seed; eddoes, oranges, and mango plums, in their season; besides other vegetables and fruits, including the never-failing pine-apple. From her there is a regular gradation down to the little shrivelled up old Ebo woman, who sells peppers and herbs. Among the vegetables are the yam, both in white and yellow varieties.—This is a very dry esculent, but keeps long out of ground without spoiling, and is indispensable for those accustomed to it. There are also white and yellow sweet potatoes;—the former variety being very dry and mealy. I once saw one of this kind at Cape Palmas, which weighed

thirteen pounds, and was almost long enough for a walking stick. Both varieties of the okra, a natural plant, are abundant in market; so, also, the small, round, or cherry tomatoes. The shallot, (*allium asculonicum.*) a small and mild kind of onion, called by the colonists "Yaboes," is indigenous, and generally considered indispensable in good cookery.—The sweet cassava, (*Jathropha jani-pha,*) or cassada root, is more sought for in market by the native population than any other vegetable, and when cooked, in various ways, becomes a staple diet of the common people. The plant and root resemble the "*Jathropha manihot,*" but unlike the West Indian, this "manioc" is neither poisonous nor bitter: although it is thought by some to possess narcotic properties, they are so slight as to exert no perceptible influence upon the many thousands who partake of it; but its constant use for years may in a few instances prove deleterious. It resembles the parsnip in form, but is much larger; when allowed to remain in the ground too long, it becomes coarse and woody, and the bush attains a considerable size. After the plant has had from six to nine months growth, the root is suitable for food; it has then a dark fibrous coating, which is peeled off, and the remainder eaten raw, roasted or boiled,—tasting not altogether unlike the chesnut,—but it is also prepared by the natives along the coast in various ways, according to their national habit. At Freetown, a dish called "foo-foo" is the more common; this, though sometimes of yam, is usually made of the least nutritious portion of the cassada, which is first dried in the sun and pounded in a mortar, then boiled in water, either by itself or with the leaves of some aromatic herb, and, when cooked, moulded into

small balls of a dirty white color, which are always seen in market, and are hawked about the streets in wooden trays or small baskets covered with leaves, and borne on the heads of slovenly boys and girls, who cry it in most dolorous tones. Over 115,000 bushels of this root are annually produced and consumed in the colony.

Many vegetables have been introduced from abroad, and are found in market—as Lima beans, cucumbers, peas, lettuce, and radishes. The Lima bean produces many years from the same stalk, and is very tender and luscious; the most delicate lettuce is raised, but it does not seed, and requires, like most foreign vegetables, a continued replanting of imported seed. The eddoe, or tanyah, (*Colodium esculentum,*) before referred to, is a native, but an improved variety has been introduced from abroad. It is a large leaved and bulbous rooted plant, the root only being eaten. It is highly nutritious, and when well cocked becomes dry and mealy as an Irish potato. Besides these are the native pumpkin, peas, beans, and other vegetables, in great variety. Rice is a common article of food, but very little is raised in the colony, it being mostly purchased of natives from up the rivers. A few thousand bushels of Indian corn are annually raised.

The indigenous fruits are, the banana, cocoanut, orange, pomegranate, pawpaw, guava, lime, niammee apple, (*Mammea Africana*) pine apple, African plum, and many others less desirable. Several varieties have been brought from the West Indies, as the mango plum, avocado pear, sour sop, granadilla, (most likely indigenous,) tamarind, sapodilla (*mammes sapoti,*) water melon, rose apple; bread fruit (*artocarpus incisa,*) bread nut, almond, grapes and cherries;

most of these are, during their season, sold in market at reasonable prices, others more recently introduced are found only in private gardens.

Several kinds of herbs are sold, both as seasoning for food and use according to native customs for medicinal purposes, but their true value is not known, and it is certain that their virtues are frequently over estimated. Okra leaves, called by the natives "Karing-karing," are sold in small bundles for making a dish called palaver sauce—the same contains at times the wild locust seed or "St. John's bread," bell and bird peppers, besides fish and palm oil boiled together, it being a sauce to eat upon rice, cassada, or other vegetables. The dried leaf of the monkey bread, (*adansonia digitata*, or "baobab"—NATIVE,) is used in another dish, called "koos-koos," and an infusion of the same leaf when fresh is given in glyster for the cure of diarrhœa. A seed, much resembling the cardamom, is sold, also the flat seed of the nux vomica, which last is used for poisoning rats. A fruit, called by the natives "bubacombu," red, and about the size of a cherry, with a three-lobed kernel, and full of sweet juice, is given in cases of hydrocele. A certain kind of small rat is often exposed in market, after having been dried and smoked with the hair on, and is regarded as a specific in certain diseases. Castor oil beans and the physic nut—(*Jathro purgans*)—(similar to the croton oil bean) are used, but too easily procured to find sale in market. Bunches of small round sticks, of a very soft but tenacious fibre, are sold there, for cleaning the teeth, a more essential article than brushes in some civilized communities, as the native Africans everywhere take great care of their teeth, always cleansing them after eating. I have heard of, but

not seen, at Sierra Leone, what is called the "Gooseberry," represented to me by a botanist as being similar, if not the same, as the "Cape Gooseberry," which is not a native of the Cape of Good Hope, but supposed to have been taken there from Australia. The "Tea Grape," or *coceolabauvifera*, grows wild. Among the unclassified native fruits is a "Sugar Apple," the small round fruit of a vine found near the beach at Cape Sierra Leone and at Matakong, probably in many other places,—it tastes much like the apricot. There is also a more common vine, with a small flower and fruit much like vanilla. There are several "Jack fruit" trees in gardens at Freetown, similar to the "*Arto Carpus Integrifolio*," but I have not seen them. The "Tumeric," a small shrub, the root of which is used for a yellow dye, is common, and is exported to France. The Camphor Tree, (*Laurus Camphora*,) is found in the neighborhood of Freetown. A variety of aloes is common, but no attempt has yet been made to introduce it as an article of commerce, its qualities not having been tested. There is much in the vicinity of Sierra Leone to excite botanical inquiry and research, as nearly all medicinal plants found in tropical climates have here a representative, in some variety that would be more or less useful.

The fishmongers are not provided with a market-house, but expose their fish early in the morning along the sides of a path, near by the vegetable market, leading down a steep hill to the river side. Very few fish are offered here, as regular customers are generally served at their dwellings. Nearly two thousand colonists earn their livelihood by fishing. They often go far out to sea, in canoes and boats, and a choice variety of fish are caught,

such as the barracouta, crocus, cavalla, flounder, grouper, green-gar, mallet, mackerel, rock cod, snapper, soles, shrimps, crawfish, and several others. The more common are the red snappers, a flat fish, from four to ten inches in length. The mackerel are not unlike ours in appearance.

At the foot of the fish market hill is a reservoir, which supplies the shipping and half the town with water,—consequently there is a continued rush of boys and girls along the only pathway, with buckets, “country pots,” or tubs, upon their heads. The water, which is soft and sweet, is brought in iron pipes from the hill, back of the town, and a regular and sufficient supply is furnished at all seasons. The reservoir holds many thousand gallons, and is built of brick, well covered on the inside with cement.—Near it are usually several lots of wood for sale, at three and a half dollars per cord, and during market hours a number of females are seen clustered around jugs and pots of palm wine: this is generally drawn from the felled palm tree, (*oil palm*, or *Elais Guineensis*,) by boring a hole at one end after making a slow fire at the other; but sometimes it is tapped just below the crown of the tree while standing—thus saving it. This is a very troublesome method, owing to the difficulty attending the climbing of trees whose trunks are covered with rugged and sharp remnants of leaves, and yet destitute of branches to assist the climber; moreover, the natives are fond of the “cabbage” which grows at the top of the tree, and can only be procured at the cost of its vitality. When first drawn, the wine is sweet, cool and pleasant, besides being healthful, having a clear and beautiful foam upon its surface, but after keeping from twelve to twenty-four hours it

undergoes an acidulous fermentation, and is then not unlike poor hard cider, producing a low grade of intoxication. The natives along the entire coast are very fond of it, and generally prefer it when a day old.

The Custom-house, situated near the market, is a two-story stone edifice, and is occupied by both the custom and police officers. The collector of the port is a colored man, a native of the West Indies, with a salary of five hundred pounds, or nearly twenty-five hundred dollars, per annum. He has a deputy and three clerks, all colored men. Besides these, are the harbor master and storekeeper, with their assistants. Tonnage, lighthouse, pilotage and harbor dues, are levied upon all vessels arriving in port, unless it be those owned by residents in the British possessions on the Western Coast of Africa, and employed in the coasting trade; in which case, they pay these dues but once a year. Specific duties are charged on goods entered for sale within the colony. Whiskey and other spirits, the use of which is discouraged by Government, are subject to two shillings per gallon duty, and ale or beer in casks sixpence per gallon. Articles landed for exportation, are warehoused by Government, and exempt from duty on bonded security being given. The imports are, salt beef and pork, fish, flour, bread, and sugars; soap, leaf tobacco, powder, spirits, English dry goods, lumber, and other building materials, muskets, brass and iron ware, wearing apparel, and housekeeping articles.—The chief exports are, arrowroot, ben-nis seed, camwood, ginger, ground-nuts, gum copal, gold, palm oil, timber, hides, and palm nut kernels, beeswax, ground-nut cake, ivory, Cayenne pepper, and a very trifling amount of coffee. The coasting

trade of the colony is carried on by resident Europeans, with foreign capital, and by colonists, who from small beginnings have, by industry and thrift, accumulated moderate fortunes. It extends along the coast to Shebro, Banana and Plantain islands, up the Shebro, Nunez, Mellacorra, and other neighboring rivers, to Isles de Loss at the windward, and even to Lagos at the leeward; several vessels being owned by Aku merchants, who are engaged in trade between Sierra Leone and Lagos, the port at which they were originally shipped as slaves. One "Johnson," a recaptive, from Yoruba, now resides in Freetown, and owns the Harriet, a vessel of a hundred and forty tons, and another of over one hundred tons, the former being in the Lagos trade. The "Nancy," one hundred and fifty-nine tons, belongs to J. S. George, a native of Lagos; while over two-thirds of the registered tonnage of the colony belongs to colored men, either creoles or captives. Most of the colonial craft are small cutters, suitable for a peddling trade, and are employed to collect rice, ground-nuts, or hides, from factories up the rivers and trading places along the coast. English ships ascend the Sierra Leone, Mellacorra, Scarcies, and other rivers, for the teak or African oak, classified as the *Oldfieldia Africana*, and called by the natives "Co-Tartosa." It is chiefly used in ship-building. Nearly all the white men on these ships suffer from African fever in its most severe form, and whole crews have died before the vessels could be loaded. On the Sierra Leone river, the first depot is twenty miles from Freetown; while about fifty miles further is the mouth of a stream down which much timber is now floated, frequently for a distance of sixty miles before reaching the Sierra Leone river.

The Timanee natives are generally employed as wood-cutters:—one of them, on becoming a contractor for his gang, travels until he finds a good growth of timber; he then bargains with the king of the country for permission to cut a specified number of logs, and returning to Freetown, reports himself to a merchant, (perhaps the same who has before employed him;) if a reliable man, he receives an advance sometimes, though rarely, as high as six hundred pounds in merchandize, and at once goes again to the timber country, and hires some of its inhabitants, generally relatives of the king, to assist his party in cutting and trimming the timber. After this is done, other trees, of a different kind, are felled to serve as rollers—these are well covered with mud, and otherwise made so slippery that the teak is often rolled for miles upon them with great ease and rapidity. At the expiration of six or nine months, the contractor again makes his appearance at Freetown, and reports progress. A clerk is sent to examine and mark the timber; if worth eight hundred pounds, he receives a bonus of one hundred, and is again induced to try his hand. Timber so obtained passes through or is floated by the lands of many petty kings, each of whom exacts a stipend, and the one in whose district it is cut feels himself entitled to a bonus of double the amount received by all of his neighbors. As the business is now extending so far inland, this and other like customs render it less profitable than formerly, and but few are now engaged in it. In 1851 the exports were 6,075 "loads," valued at £22,298, but in 1856 the trade had fallen off so much that only 256 loads, valued at £9 841, were exported from Sierra Leone river; but a much larger quantity was shipped from Sherbro and elsewhere, and

not cleared at the colonial custom-house. From ten to twenty thousand loads are annually shipped from Sierra Leone and its neighborhood.

Ground-nuts are of spontaneous growth in Western Africa, but the exportation of them does not seem to have become extensive until within the last twenty years. So far as I could ascertain, the first few hundred bushels were shipped from the Gambia, and the exporter of them, a French trader, was thought by his rivals to be making a doubtful experiment, especially when he offered to purchase ten thousand bushels for his next cargo, if the natives could be induced to raise them. Since then the increase of trade in them has been so great that during the year 1857, eight hundred thousand bushels were exported from Sierra Leone, River Nunez, and intermediate trading places, in addition to a large quantity from the Gambia. Nearly all were sent to France, where an unctuous oil is expressed from them, which is used for burning and manufacturing purposes, and also in combination with olive oil, which it much resembles. The export from Freetown for 1856 was two hundred and twenty-three thousand bushels; these were brought into the colony by natives or purchased in the neighborhood by merchants, and transhipped in Freetown harbor. Only eighty bushels are reported as sent to England.

I know of no statistics showing conclusively the quantity of ground-nuts yearly raised by the natives, but the increase of this trade between the colony and the surrounding native tribes, is plainly indicated by the difference in exports from year to year, and especially between 1851 and 1856. The custom-house returns of 1851 show a total export of 81,063 bushels, which is 141,992 bushels less than that of 1856.

Hides are purchased up the rivers or brought to Freetown from the interior by natives, who frequently travel in companies, and file into town, each man with a bundle of hides upon his head. Many uncured hides are brought in, but the greater number are dried by the natives. None were shipped to England in 1856, but the following to the United States: 836,328 lbs. of dried hides, and 76,877 lbs. salted, the total value of which, as per then current rates in Freetown, was £29,150, sterling. In addition, there were shipped to Gambia and other British possessions in West Africa, 39,600 lbs. of dry hides; many more were shipped direct from Bissou, Nunez, and other rivers, of which there is no showing in any custom-house returns. The hides differ somewhat in quality, each being recognized in our markets by the locality from which they are brought.

A limited quantity of palm oil is shipped from Freetown; the exports for 1856 being 3,300,000 lbs.—a little over one-third the amount imported into the United States that year from the entire western coast of Africa, which was about 9,000,000 of pounds,—while the total amount imported into Great Britain from the entire west coast, was over 80,000,000 pounds. The trade in "banga," or palm nut kernels, has recently become a profitable one to the French. The oil extracted from this kernel was early mentioned by African travellers. A Portuguese, who voyaged to Senegal in the year 1455, said, "They make use of a certain oil in their victuals, though I could not tell whence they drew it, which possesses a three-fold property—that of smelling like violets, of tasting like oil of olives, and of tinging victuals like saffron, with a color still finer." De Winterbottom, who quoted the

above in 1802, also found this oil in use among the natives of Sierra Leone, but failed to perceive the violet smell, which in fact it has not; it has, however, the olive taste, but congeals too easily to use instead of that oil. The palm oil of commerce is obtained from the pulp of the ripe fruit, which is either boiled or roasted; then thrown into water, rubbed from the nut or kernel, and the floating oil skimmed off. The natives have never made the nut oil in great quantities, the process being too troublesome; one bushel of the kernel scarcely yielding them a gallon of oil, but I believe in France a greater proportion is obtained by strong pressure. Until recently the kernels were generally thrown away, now wherever this trade has been opened, native children are employed in great numbers to collect them and to crack the shells with stones. The clean kernel is sold by the croo, or half bushel measure. The shipments from Freetown for 1856 were, to France, 82,028 bushels, and to England only 54 bushels, valued at 4s.5d. per bushel. A large coastwise trade in this article is also carried on.

The camwood tree is found mostly in the interior. Its trunk is large and crooked, like the Brazil-wood. When first cut it is of a pale color, but becomes a deep red upon long exposure to the air. It admits of a very fine polish, but is too knotty and hard for mechanical purposes, and is only used as a dye-wood and for setting the colors in fine black cloths. It sinks in water, and its quality is determined by its density. The natives cut it into small billets, the largest being four feet long by sixteen inches thick, but more frequently it is not over half that size, as it has all to be carried on the backs or heads of natives to the place of exportation. The export from Freetown in 1851, as per custom-house

returns, was 247 tons; in 1856, 310 tons, valued at from sixteen to twenty pounds per ton. There has been a great falling off in this trade, owing to a limited demand. Four hundred tons of dried root ginger was exported in 1856, all of which was raised by the colonists, and sold to merchants in Freetown. In 1851, a larger quantity was shipped, but the article is not now so greatly in demand. From twenty to twenty-five tons of arrowroot are annually exported, and about five tons consumed in the colony. It is hoped that the good quality of the article now prepared may raise the value of it in England, where it is greatly depreciated in consequence of alleged adulterations of cassava. This is occasionally practiced now, but the great obstacle to a perfect article formerly was no doubt the ignorance of the colonists and recaptives of the method of preparing it. Even the best root (*Maranta arundinacea*.) requires the exercise of great care in cutting off the entire cuticle, and in frequent washings of the grated root; even specks of dirt in the water used are likely to affect the quality of the starch: moreover, it is probable that the maroons from Jamaica introduced the *Canabis Indica*, which like that found in the East Indies, has a yellow tinge when well prepared. The machinery requisite for manufacturing it to advantage, as in St. Vincent, is not found in the colony, but might soon be introduced if found advantageous to do so. I think the best root could be raised and prepared cheaper than any adulterating substitute, even cassava. The export of gum copal for 1856 was 27,827 lbs. to England, and 49,754 lbs. to the United States. The African tree has not been classified, but its product is similar to the East Indian, (*Elæocarpus Copalifer*.) both being called "African."

"Varnish made from African copal alone possesses the most elasticity and transparency."* It is used for fine paintings, also in cabinet and coach varnish. Five different kinds of resin have been extracted from it, but none of them have been applied to any use in the arts. Seventeen thousand nine hundred bushels of benis seed were exported the same year, all to France, where an unctuous oil (*guilandina mohringa*) is expressed from it. Over 1800 ounces of native gold was exported, valued in Sierra Leone at 77s. per ounce. It is brought by the natives from the mines of Bambouk, Bolia, and others more or less distant.

The following condensed statement, furnished me by the Colonial Secretary, shows the total imports and exports, as per custom-house returns, for 1856, (those for 1857 not being closed at the time of my visit:)

Countries.	Imports from.	Exports thereto.
United Kingdom,	£122,800.14. 6	£37,208. 6. 7
Gambia,	482.17. 4	6,254. 1.
(Foreign.)		
France,	8,528. 9. 5	57,757.12. 6
Teneriffe	135. 3. 4	1.15.
Madeira,	248. 1. 9	10.19. 6
Spain,	38.18. 8	
Wind'd Coast,	4,066. 9. 7	14,778. 4. 8
Leeward "	680.19. 1	12,245.15.10
America,U.S.	15,926. 9. 3	52,127.19. 1
(Sterling)	£152,907. 5.11	180,384.14. 2

A report of the "Mercantile Association" of the city of Freetown, dated February 5, 1858, and directed to the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, H. M. Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, says:—"The exports from the colony at present are above £180,000, as shown by the custom returns. The real exports are much greater, amounting to nearly £300,000 per annum. Treasury bills, gold, and cargoes of oil seeds, and timber,

which are not reported in the customs, would about make up the balance." Some of the cargoes referred to in this report were purchased beyond the colonial jurisdiction, and the articles bartered for them not subject to a colonial duty, but they were mostly purchased by consignees and merchants who were residents of Freetown. The official statement, however, shows a gratifying excess of exports, without including Government, navy, mission, and other bills, which can hardly be estimated at less than sixty thousand pounds. This was not the case in 1851, in which year the imports exceeded the exports by over twenty-three thousand pounds, the latter being less than eighty-four thousand. In the same year the civil expenses were twenty-eight thousand pounds, over eight thousand of which were paid from the British exchequer. Since then the salaries of a few officers have been reduced, and additional taxes levied upon the people, in order that the colonial revenue of 1857 might meet all civil expenses except the salary of the Governor, (£2,000.) The amount received in 1857, from taxation on houses and other property, was £4,000, collected by the sheriff. License and other dues paid in at the Colonial Secretary's office, also £4,000, making £8,000, against £3,600 in 1851.

The military expenditure, however, is not likely to be met for some years by the colonial revenue, unless great changes are made. The entire expense, including ordnance, barracks and medical staff, being a little over twenty thousand pounds per annum, and that too for a force of less than two hundred and twenty black soldiers, and from six to ten commissioned European officers, all belonging to the first, second, or third, West India regiments, none

others being sent to Africa. The natives who enlist are liberated slaves, many of whom make good soldiers. The barracks, on Tower Hill, back of the Government House, are spacious, and the location is a healthy one. Although expensive, the military is not an adequate protection to the colony, but the harbor of Freetown has always been the principal rendezvous for the English squadron, the mere presence of which has frequently overawed unfriendly chiefs; yet cases have occurred, even

recently, which rendered it necessary to call the marine into active service; and for future protection, the Council, in February, 1858, voted to re-organize the colonial militia, which had been virtually disbanded for many years. This measure, if properly carried out, will enable the colony to protect itself at all times, as it numbers about seventeen thousand men and youth able to bear arms.

[To be continued.]

Latest from Liberia.

ADVICES are received by the schooner "May Atwell," of Baltimore, from Liberia, up to the 16th of May. We give extracts from several letters.

FROM PRESIDENT BENSON.

MONROVIA, *May 26, 1859.*

The Liberia Herald will give you all the principal news: I have directed numbers to be as regularly sent as opportunity will allow, and sent to your office.

The election is over, as you have no doubt learned. I had hoped to retire to private life after this year, but my fellow citizens have (I may say) unanimously claimed my services for another term, and I feel it not an easy matter to take a course contrary to the unanimously expressed wishes of one's fellow citizens.

Our farming interest is very encouraging indeed; our people are working in good earnest. They have exported more of American-Liberian labor products to Europe and America within the last six months, than have ever been altogether during the entire forty years of Liberia's past history.

We have peace and quietude;—

productive industry is rapidly on the increase,—so that we feel much encouraged.

VISIT TO CAREYSBURG.

BY EX-PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

MONROVIA, *April 6, 1859.*

Rev. Wm. McLain,

Dear Sir:—I have, at length, been able to indulge the wish I expressed to you, some time since, of visiting Careysburg. At the invitation of the Rev. John Seys,—who was charged with the duty of delivering to the chiefs Zodah Queah and Gayizan, two silver medals voted them by the American Colonization Society, as a token of their appreciation of the fidelity and services of these chiefs in the establishment of the settlement,—we set out from this place, by river conveyance, in the fine barge "McGill Brothers," at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 22d ultimo,—General Lewis, Secretary of State, and the Rev. E. T. Williams, and three ladies, being of the party,—and in good time reached Capt. Reed Cooper's, Upper Louisiana. Here, the progress of our journey was interrupted by the illness of Mr. Seys, who, laboring under the effects of a severe attack of fever, availed himself of the kind-

ness of Mrs. Cooper, in the tender of a comfortable bed, where he remained, restless enough, during the afternoon and night. Some of us, however, improved the time in visiting several sugar farms, especially the Coopers' and that of Mr. W. S. Anderson, which we found in good and encouraging condition; and, from reliable information, the same may be said of other farms in the neighborhood, which we had not an opportunity of visiting. But the gentlemen above named have facilities at hand—steam sugar mills—for manufacturing their crops, which place them greatly in advance of their neighbors. And I may add here, that we are, one and all, under very many and lasting obligations to H. M. Schieffelin, Esq., and other Christian philanthropists of New York, for the impetus recently given to the sugar interests of Liberia. With the aid of two steam sugar mills, supplied by their benevolence, the practicability of successfully and profitably producing sugar in Liberia is now placed beyond doubt. At the present time several farmers are preparing to go earnestly and heartily into the culture of canes; and it is confidently expected, the ensuing year will produce a supply of sugar, in quantity and quality, that will reflect much credit on the enterprise and industry of our people, as well as place a few extra dimes into the pockets of those to whose exertions it will be mainly due. But to return to our journey.

Bright and early on the morning of the 23d, we were all assembled at the depot, Augustus Washington's, —and here again we found encouraging evidences of agricultural enterprise. On reaching the landing-place, a large boat, filled with superb canes, was starting for Anderson's mill; and in the field, Mr. Washington had employed a num-

ber of hands, some cutting, some planting, and others carrying canes to the landing.

Mr. J. H. Paxton, having been previously notified by Mr. Seys of our proposed visit, was in attendance at the depot with some fifteen or twenty stout men, as baggage carriers, and three or four slung hammocks for such of the party as might choose that mode of traveling. Everything thus prepared, we were soon on the road—or rather path, for as yet it is nothing more than a "native path," obstructed by stumps, snags, and as crooked as needs be, notwithstanding Mr. Paxton's abandonment of the "old path" for one more direct. However, some amends for a bad road were found in agreeable company, good cheer, and a beautiful country, through which we passed; intersected here and there by limpid streams of pure, cool water, refreshing to man and beast, though we had neither horse, mule, ox, nor ass, to enjoy with us this gift of nature. The natives, whose villages we traversed, were most kind and obliging; Zodah Queah manifested his delight at our visit to his town by repeated embraces, and a bountiful supply of "dumb-bay" and "wheaney soup,"—whether of monkey, boa constrictor, or what not, no one presumed to inquire,—sufficient that some of us thought we could discover traces of chicken, and all set-to with a hearty good will, seeming not only to relish, but to do justice to King Zodah's hospitality.

Hence, about five miles, at 2 p. m.—As we emerged from the deep forest, and opened the settlement of Careysburg, capping the mountain, and extending along its slopes on either side—the command, "present arms," issuing from an abrupt turn of the road, which partially concealed the party from view, fell on our

ears, and a moment afterwards Mr. Seys was received by a company of armed men, drawn up in line at the base of the mount; and by them, after the discharge of a volley of musketry, was escorted, amidst the greetings of the villagers, men, women and children, along a finely graded avenue, of easy ascent, leading to the Society's buildings on the summit. Here, after a *feu de joie* by the soldiery—a hearty welcome, by abundant shaking of hands—and the renewal of old acquaintances, the whole separated; the citizens to their neat habitations, and Mr. Seys and his party to comfortable quarters, considerably provided for their accommodation.

Upon the whole, Mr. Seys' reception was most cordial, and doubtless no less gratifying to him, as founder of a settlement of the highest promise. All, all seemed delighted to see him; and I would say, worried him not a little—for he was not well—recounting events, great and small, which transpired during, or had taken place subsequent to, his sojourn among them. All of which, however, he endured with becoming patience and seeming interest.

What with a public dinner, given in honor of Mr. Seys' visit—an address by him to the inhabitants, assembled in front of the Receptacle,—the ceremony of presenting Zolah's medal, (Gayizon, for some cause, failed to appear,)—religious services a part of each day, conducted by Mr. Seys, or the Rev. Mr. Williams—and what with visiting among the people, the time of our sojourn passed very agreeably indeed. Every thing about the settlement bears unmistakable marks of thriftiness. The people appear remarkably healthy, contented and happy. And much credit is due to them for the extensive improvements they have made, and the

many comforts they have surrounded with in so short a time. Several of the emigrants, by the Stevens, in December last, are living in their own comfortable log houses,—there is no scarcity of building material.—and one, a Mr. Peacher, from South Carolina, an industrious, enterprising man, has his lot—a heavy forest when he arrived—cleared and planted with various kinds of garden seeds, which, at the time of our visit, were just peering above ground. He has enjoyed uninterrupted good health: but, notwithstanding the comparative salubriousness of the place, if, with the exposure he has not been too careful to avoid, he escapes a severe attack of fever, I shall be agreeably disappointed. I hope I may be, for I consider him a valuable acquisition to the settlement.

Mr. Seys was unquestionably happy in his selection of this site for a township. It is romantically beautiful. Fancy a range of mountains,—or perhaps, more properly, high hills,—forming a circle of twenty-five or thirty miles diameter; and in the centre a solitary mountain, covering an area of two and a half or three miles, overlooking the intervening country—gradually undulating, and rising in appearance, as it recedes, to an immense amphitheatre,—and you can form some idea of the character of the country. On this mountain is situated Careysburg; possessing, not only the grand and imposing prospect to which I have adverted, but also the advantages of health—an important consideration—fine timber, pure water in abundance, and a soil, I venture to assert, equal in productiveness to the very best of your western lands.

The rumor which maintained, some eight or ten months ago, of the existence of a large swamp in near proximity to the settlement, I

am glad to say is without foundation. On strict inquiry, and such examination as I was enabled to make, I satisfied myself that the whole country, for miles away, presents a surface of first-rate tillable land; not a swamp of any importance in the neighborhood—indeed, no place too low or wet for agricultural purposes; excepting a single spot covering an area of about eighty by a hundred yards—which, it appears, is overflowed two or three months of the year, during the rainy season. And this, the resident physician affirms, does not, in any degree, effect the health of the settlement; which seems evident, also, from the remarkably good health of the settlers, every where observable. But if it were found to be deleterious, there would be no difficulty in draining it into a brook near at hand.

In regard to the supervision or management of general affairs at Careysburg, there seems to have been, from beginning to the present, a faithful discharge of duty by all who have been honored with the confidence of either the Government or the Society. The comforts of new emigrants have been carefully attended to; and their accommodations, at the present time, are commodious and ample. And I know of but a single requisite to place Careysburg, in a few years, among the first of Liberian settlements—and that is, a *good road*, from some point on the St. Paul's river. This is now in contemplation, both by Government and Mr. Dennis; and I could hope that between them the hearts of the enterprising citizens of Careysburg will soon be made glad by reason of the completion of a work so essential to their convenience and progress.

The distance from the depot, Mr. Washington's, to Careysburg, has been variously stated at from fifteen

to twenty-five miles. The path over which we travelled, commonly called "Paxton's Road," I judge to be about fifteen miles, not more; and this might easily be reduced to eleven or twelve miles, through a section of country well adapted to the construction of a good road. A new road has recently been surveyed, to a point some distance below Washington's, on the river, said to be not more than ten miles from the settlement; but from a description of the ground over which it must pass—broken by precipitous hills and deep ravines—the estimated cost so far exceeds the appropriation that the project of a road there, I believe, is abandoned; and the present route fixed on as the place to commence operations.

Having already extended this letter, far beyond the limits I fixed for myself in setting out, I will not attempt to lead you further with any account of the time and manner of our return to Monrovia:—suffice it to say, we all reached our homes in good health and fine spirits; perfectly delighted with our visit, in general, and with Careysburg and its hospitable citizens in particular.

—
May 13, 1859.

I was disappointed in the opportunity by which I expected to send the above, at the time it was written. Since then, two or three accounts (from as many sources) of the said visit to Careysburg, have appeared in our newspapers; and I have been hesitating whether or not I should send it now. However, as it is written, I have concluded to do so; the newspaper accounts notwithstanding. And the only apology I have to offer, sir, for thus taxing you, seemingly to no purpose, is, my promise to give you, after having visited Careysburg, my impression in regard to the settlement, its location, healthfulness, &c.

The Society's Agent, Hon. H. W. DENNIS, writes under date of Monrovia, May 14, 1859, that owing to some disturbance which had occurred during his absence, on a visit to Careysburg, some difficulties had been caused by the recaptured Africans in the Receptacle, which induced him (with the advice of President Benson and the Rev. John Seys) to distribute them among respectable families, leaving but a few, still afflicted with general or local diseases, to the care of the physician in their first home. Those thus scattered among the respectable people of Monrovia are sent regularly to school at the Receptacle, and those who have any of these recaptives on the St. Paul's river, either send them to the schools in their neighborhood or teach them in their own families. There have been three deaths among them since I last wrote you. I am pleased to say that they are all (except the afflicted one's at the Receptacle) doing well and improving in civilization. Those at other points, I learn from the several agents, are also well. One death has occurred among those sent to Sinou. The schools established for their benefit are in successful operation.

As to the emigrants at Clay-Ashland and at Careysburg, they are doing pretty well. You have no doubt learned before this of the death of Mr. Enoch Lewis and his wife. His death is much regretted by his company, as well as by all who had become acquainted with him. He was an enterprising and intelligent man, and would, had he lived, been one of our most valuable citizens. Unfortunately, he was one of that class of persons who think they know best about every thing, and in many instances acted very

imprudently. His death is attributed to his imprudence. His wife, at the time, was very feeble, and under this renewed affliction died two days after. There have been two deaths at Careysburg, neither of them, it is said, of African fever. I have requested the doctor at the place to report to you their cases, and of the health of the company generally.

Careysburg continues to be all that is desirable for settling new people.

As to the road to Careysburg, I have nothing just now very encouraging to write. The Legislature passed a bill and appropriated \$1,000 for the construction of it. The President is very anxious to have the work commenced, and after informing him of what I had done, he is pleased to have my assistance in the matter, and to have all the creeks and swamps minutely measured and described. It has been found that the best and shortest route is from White Plains. As soon as the route is fully described, the work will be given out under contract to the lowest bidders. I have promised his Excellency to advance, from time to time as the work progresses, such amounts from your appropriation for this road (knowing your anxiety to have it made) as may be necessary, with the understanding, that when your appropriation runs out the Government shall vigorously prosecute the completion of it, from its own funds, without delay. In making the appropriation, the Legislature had in view the \$1,000 appropriated by the Society; this, added to theirs, it was thought, would be sufficient to make the road.

President Benson has been again elected to the Presidency, and Mr. Warner is elected to the Vice Presidency.

STILL LATER.

LETTER FROM REV. JOHN SEYS.

MONROVIA, *June 1, 1859.*

Rev. R. R. Gurley,

Cor. Sec. A. C. S.

Rev. and Dear Sir:—It affords me pleasure to have an opportunity of again writing to you, and giving you information from this deeply interesting country. I regret that I cannot say we are enjoying a time of general health, inasmuch as the small-pox has been and is yet among us, and caused no small degree of panic in the community. There have been *twenty cases*, only *three deaths*, and we are hoping that it is on the decline.

We have had a season of religious prosperity, which has been very refreshing—some eighty-five or ninety persons, chiefly young, having made profession of faith in Christ, and united with the various branches of His Church in this place. Among these are some young men of promise, who we hope will be useful in a future day.

I have had the pleasure of visiting Careysburg since I wrote to you. The healthfulness of the place, the thrift and contentedness of the people, and the improvements which have been made, all gave me great pleasure. You will see, in the three different papers published here, the views of the gentlemen who accompanied me in my visit, respecting the settlement. The road is now the thing most needed. A thousand dollars have been appropriated by the Legislature towards it, com-

missioners appointed, the ground surveyed, and it is to be hoped this long delayed work will now go on.

The liberated Africans are doing well. Not a death has occurred since my arrival. Those who were retained in this county, have been mostly apportioned out to different families, all reliable persons, some in Monrovia, and some living on farms up the St. Paul's river; and so far as I know, they are all well taken care of, and are improving.

It is my opinion that the prospects of this country, in some prominent points of view, were never greater than they are now. Agriculture is becoming the general theme and pursuit. Even professional men are having their long-neglected lands up the various rivers, cultivated, cottages erected, and with their families spend a portion of the hottest season in these pleasant rural districts. Farmers, especially, are doing well, especially those who cultivate the sugar cane. And you may form an idea of the productiveness of the soil, and its adaptation to that plant, when you learn that a farmer lately realized, from canes produced by *one acre, twenty-five hundred weight of sugar, and three hundred gallons of molasses.*

We are all undergoing some apprehension respecting the *Palmas*. *Seventy days* out to-day from Baltimore, and no intelligence whatever of her. We shall soon expect to see the *Stevens* again. I shall be happy to hear from you at any time.

[From the Hartford Courant.]

Connecticut State Colonization Society.

THE Annual Meeting of the Connecticut State Colonization Society, at the lecture room of the Centre Church, last evening, was thinly attended, owing to the very bad state

of the weather. In consequence of the extremely crowded state of our columns, we cannot give anything more than the merest abstract of the proceedings.

The meeting was called to order by Chief Justice Williams, and opened by prayer from Rev. Dr. Hawes.

A committee on nominations having been appointed by the chair, reported the following gentlemen as officers for the year ensuing: *President*, Benjamin Silliman; *Vice Presidents*, Rt. Rev. Thomas C. Brownell, D. D., Hon. O. S. Seymour, Hon. Thomas S. Williams, Hon. Thomas W. Williams, Hon. Ralph I. Ingersol, Hon. J. H. Brockway, Hon. Ebenezer Jackson, Hon. Thos. Butler, James Brewster, Esq., Warren Atwood, Esq.; *Secretary*, H. Huntington, Esq.; *Treasurer*, Chas. Seymour, Esq.; *Board of Managers*, Rev. N. S. Wheaton, D. D., Rev. W. Turner, James B. Hosmer, Seth Terry, Austin Dunham, Frederick Crosswell, Wm. S. Charnley, Henry White, Ebenezer Flower, Calvin Day, H. H. Barbour, Cyprian Wilcox, Timothy Bishop, Esqrs.

Rev. Mr. Orcutt, one of the Secretaries of the National Society, addressed the meeting. He gave a brief but concise and clear history of the Society since its organization. In the course of his remarks, he paid a just tribute to the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, who had ever stood by the cause in the darkest hours. In 1847 the Colony became an independent and free government, like our own, with some exceptions, where it surpasses ours. The slave trade has been entirely suppressed on 1,200 miles of the coast, by the efforts of the Colonization Society. The efforts of the Society are also rewarded by the elevation of the religious, moral and intellectual standard of the colored

race. He read extracts from a letter written by Judge James, of Liberia, in which the blessings of a home in that country are strongly dwelt upon. Liberia affords a home to recaptured Africans. It also opens the door to emancipation in States where the laws forbid it, otherwise.

C. M. Waring, Esq., a merchant of Liberia, came forward to answer any questions that might be asked him. He was born in Monrovia, twenty-six years ago, received a good common school English education, had been clerk in a German house till a few years since, when he went into business on his own account with a white gentleman residing in Boston. He appeared to be a very intelligent, well-educated and gentlemanly man. Of the moral and religious character of the people of Liberia, he spoke very favorably. Petty larceny is common, but not so much so as formerly. Within the past five years the attention of the people has been turned more particularly to agriculture—which is being prosecuted with success. The exportations are principally palm oil, ivory, sugar, molasses and coffee. He answered a number of questions from persons (colored and otherwise) in the audience. The qualifications of a voter there are, twenty-one years of age and five acres of land held in fee simple. In his various answers this gentleman gave a very favorable account of affairs in the distant Republic, and one that must have been cheering to its well wishers in the audience. At the close of his remarks the meeting broke up.

[From the Concord Journal.]

New Hampshire Colonization Society.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A meeting of the friends of African Colonization was held in this place on Wed-

nesday evening, the 1st inst., at the South Church.

An able and impressive address

was made by Rev. John Orcutt, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, answering the oft-repeated question, "What has Liberia done?"

Mr. C. G. Waring, a native Liberian, and brother-in-law of Ex-President Roberts, was present, and gave very interesting information respecting the present condition of Liberia. His answers to the numerous questions propounded to him were prompt, intelligent and gratifying to the friends of the new Republic. He had just arrived in Boston with a cargo of sugar, molasses, coffee, &c., and he expects to return in a few weeks.

Rev. F. Butler, Agent of the American Colonization Society for northern New England, spoke briefly of the favorable auspices of the cause in New Hampshire.

At the close of the meeting, a committee consisting of Rev. John Adams, A. Fletcher, Esq., and Rev. H. E. Sawyer, was appointed to nominate officers of the New Hampshire Colonization Society. The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., *President*.

Vice Presidents, Gideon L. Soule, LL. D., Rockingham Co.; Hon. Wm. Hale, Strafford Co.; Rev. John K. Young, Belknap Co.; Hon. Joel Eastman, Carroll Co.; Hon. N. G. Upham, Merrimack Co.; Isaac Spalding, Esq., Hillsborough Co.; Rev. Z. S. Barstow, D. D., Cheshire Co.; Simeon Ide, Esq., Sullivan Co.; Rev. Prof. D. J. Noyes, D. D., Grafton Co.; Hon. John H. White, Coos Co. L. D. Stevens, Esq., *Secretary*.

J. C. A. Wingate, Esq., *Treasurer*.

Managers, Joseph B. Walker, Esq. Rev. Prof. Patten, Rev. C. W. Flanders, Rev. H. E. Parker, Horace Webster, Esq., Onslow Stearns, Esq. Rev. E. E. Cummings, D. D.

We rejoice in the evidences which this meeting affords of an increasing interest among the people of this State, in the great enterprise which has engaged the hearts and hands of so many philanthropic men in our land.

Yours truly,

N.

Intelligence.

MR. LATROBE'S DISCOURSE.

The friends of the Society have been long anticipating the pleasure, which our present number will afford, in offering to their perusal the able, highly finished, and eloquent oration of the honored President of the American Colonization Society, at its last Annual Meeting. The universal favor, and even admiration, which attended its first delivery, has since suffered no abatement on the several occasions of its repetition, before large audiences in several of our principal cities.

THE ASHMUN INSTITUTE.

We shall notice with great pleasure in our next number, the appeal of the Rev.

John Pym Carter, President of this Institute, for pecuniary aid. Three missionaries from this seminary sailed in the Stevens for Liberia; and others are preparing to follow them. We consider the success of this seminary as of the highest interest to this Society and to Africa.

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

A very valuable donation of 1,500 volumes of *First and Second Readers*, for the Common Schools of Liberia, were sent out in the Bark Mendi—as a donation from H. M. Schieffelin, Esq., the ever-liberal benefactor of Colonization interests—to the care of President Benson.—*N. Y. Col. Journal*.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER AND 850 NEGROES.—Captain Kirck, of the brig Frances

Jane, from Mayaguez, and Captain Staples, of the schooner *Mohawk*, arrived at Baltimore from Ponce, P. R., report that a Spanish bark from the coast of Africa, with 850 negroes on board, while attempting to effect a landing, had gone ashore, about the 6th ult., on a reef on the east end of the island, and went to pieces, and it was reported that the captain of the slaver had committed suicide. The authorities immediately despatched a government steamer to her, but she had not returned at the time of the departure of the above vessels.—*N. Y. Observer.*

THE PHELPS BEQUEST FOR EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

The late Anson G. Phelps, senior, it will be remembered, made by his will, now in contest, a provision, which may be considered munificent in amount, towards the support of a college to be established in Liberia. A good deal of interest is felt and expressed to know the present position of the bequest, and the prospect as to whether it will be sustained or not. We are enabled to gratify the very natural curiosity on this point.

The provision in question of the will reads as follows: "*Seventeenth*—It has been contemplated by the friends of African Colonization, to erect and found a college in Liberia, Africa, and it is understood that some incipient steps have been taken for that purpose by its friends in Boston, Massachusetts. Now, in case the enterprise, which I consider an important one, shall proceed, and one hundred thousand dollars shall be raised for that purpose in this country, then and in such case, I give to my executors the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be applied by them in such way as shall in their judgment best effect the object; and I wish my executors especially to have in view the establishment of a theological department in said college, to be under the supervision of the Union Theological Seminary in the city of New York."

The first argument upon the construction to be given to the will, took place at Special Term, before Judge Clerke. The decree thereon was entered January 19, 1857. The clause relating to the legacy in question was this: "*Eleventh*—The conditional bequest of fifty thousand dollars in the seventeenth section of the said will to the executors of the testator, to aid in founding a college in Liberia, is a gift to a charitable use, and will be carried into effect, if within a reasonable time the condition should be complied with; and it is hereby referred to the said James Maurice, as sole

referee, to inquire whether said condition that \$100,000 shall be raised in this country for that object has been, or is likely within a reasonable time, and what time, to be complied with; and is directed to ascertain and report whether any and what steps have been taken for this purpose, whether anything and what has been accomplished, or is likely to be, in relation thereto, within a reasonable time; and he is directed to insert in the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, a notice in such form as may seem to him best adapted to the purpose, in order that all persons who take an interest in the object sought to be promoted by the said bequest last above mentioned, may be notified of this opportunity and avail themselves of it, if so disposed, to furnish all the information relative to the subject of which they may be possessed."

Before anything was, or could be done in the special reference thus provided for, appeal was taken to General Term from Judge Clerke's decree. The decision on that appeal was rendered, after argument, some months since, but the formal decree thereon has only just been entered. It provides thus as to the bequest of \$50,000 for education in Liberia: "*Seventh*—The conditional bequest of fifty thousand dollars in the seventeenth section of the said will to the executors of the testator, to aid in founding a college in Liberia, is a charitable trust, of a nature so indefinite and uncertain that it cannot be legally enforced, and is, therefore, invalid and void."

From this extract it will be seen, that General Term regards the provision as void, simply upon the wording itself of the will. Should the Court of Appeals, to which appeal is already entered, sustain the judgment of General Term in this particular, the \$50,000 are lost to Colonization. Should, however, the view of Judge Clerke, at Special Term, find favor, then the matter goes to a Reference as he provided. But the final result cannot be known until the Court of last resort has heard and decided, which will not be perhaps for years.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

A NEGRO ACTING AS PASTOR FOR WHITE PEOPLE.—On Lynn Creek, Giles county, Tennessee, there is a Hardshell Baptist Church, supported by a number of wealthy communicants of that "persuasion," who for several years past have had for their regular pastor a negro man, black as the ace of spades, named George—known as "*Bentley's Old George*," and belonging to the estate of one Matthew Bentley, deceased. George is said to be a most ex-

cellent man and a good preacher. Some time ago, he had a noted public discussion, lasting four days, with a white preacher, on the subject of baptism, from which the white man is said to have come off (if any difference) "second-best." The Church wants to buy George, but he is unwilling

to be sold out of his master's family, and is withal a regular Southern pro-slavery parson. George is the "preacher in charge" of a large congregation, nearly all of whom are slaveholders, and who pay him a salary of \$600 or \$700 for his pastoral services.—*Tennessee Quid Nunc.*

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of June to the 20th of July, 1859.

MAINE.

By Rev. F. Butler:	
<i>Bucksport</i> —Rev. H. K. Craig, Dea. H. Darling, F. Spofford, Esq., \$3 each; Col. M. G. Buck, \$2, Col. John D. Swa- zey, S. B. Swazey, Esq., \$1 each.....	13 00
<i>Belfast</i> —H. O. Alden, Esq., Jas. P. White, Esq., Gov. Wm. G. Crosby, Wm. H. Burrill, Esq., J. W. White, Esq., \$5 each; Hon. S. Williamson, \$3, L. A. Hazeltine, Esq., \$2,—\$30, to constitute Rev. Cazneau Pal- frey, D. D., a life member....	30 00
	43 00

VERMONT.

<i>North Hartland</i> —Collection in con- gregation, by Rev. F. Butler..	5 00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
<i>Washington</i> —Miss Elizabeth Nail- lor.....	1 00
Miscellaneous.....	644 78
	645 78

OHIO.

<i>Cedarville</i> —Cedarville Aux. Col. Society, by H. M. Nisbet, Tr.	17 26
<i>Brooklin</i> —By Rev. B. O. Plimpton: Joseph Stone, A. Ingham, G. Storrs, J. Wells, and L. S. Mills, each \$1; Others, 75cents, and E. Fish, Esq., \$6.....	11 75
<i>Cincinnati</i> —By Rev. E. G. Nichol- son: N. G. Pendleton and J. McCormick, \$20 each; J. Mc- Birney, L. Whiteman, and B. Storer, \$11 each; Sam'l Davis, jr., J. W. McAlpin, and A. H. McGuffey, \$5 each; Col- lection in 1st Presby. Church, \$24.69.....	109 69
<i>Martinsburg</i> —By J. C. Stockton, Esq.: Uriah Reese, an. don'n, \$5; A. Barnes, \$2, Rev. J.	

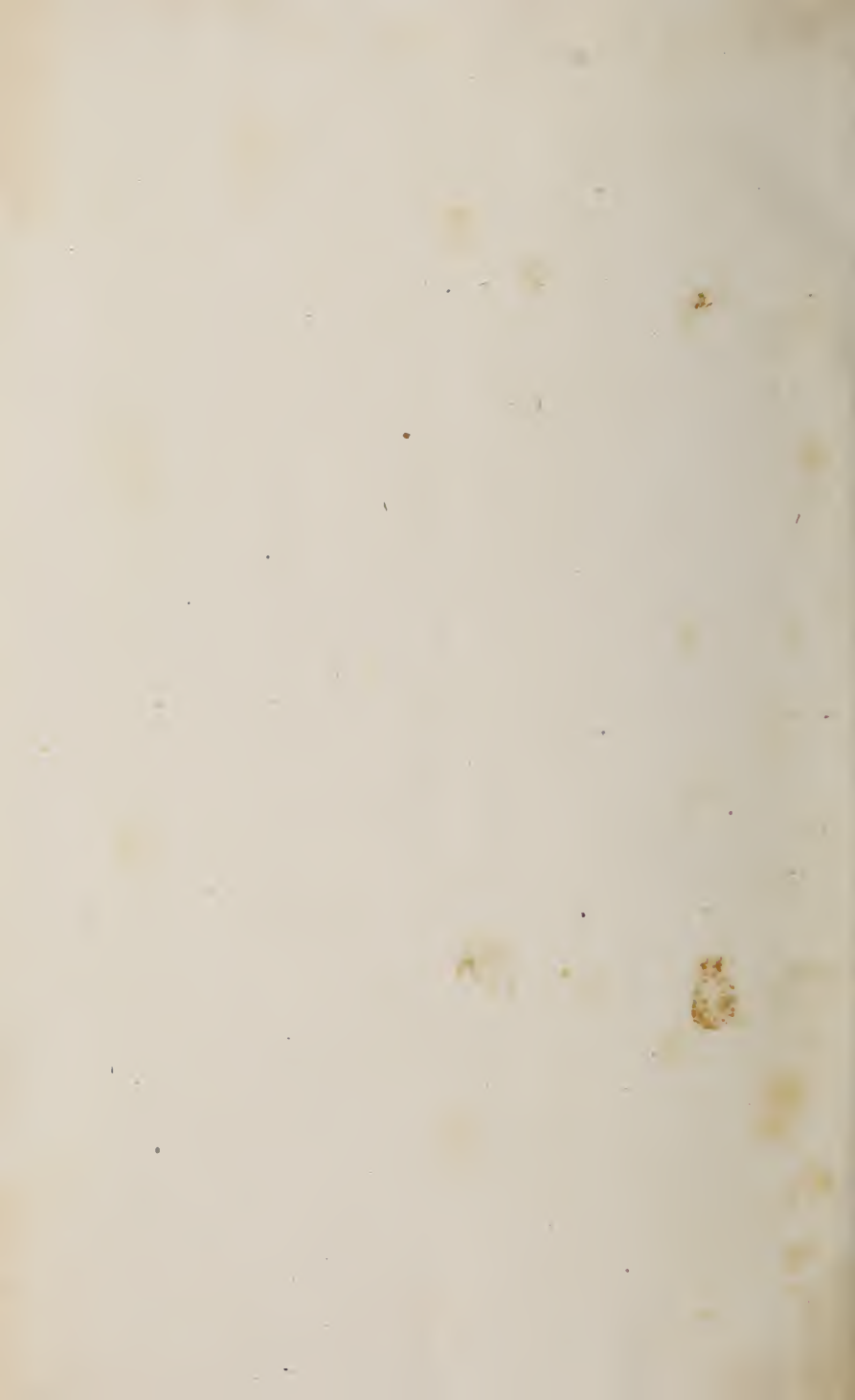
Wheeler, S. Cook, Rev. H. Hervey, Dea. H. Milder, and Isaac Bell, each \$1; Others, \$1; and Dalton—Rev. P. M. Sample, \$1.....	14 00
	152 70

MICHIGAN.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton:	
<i>Birmingham</i> —Rev. S. N. Hill, \$2.50, Mrs. Carten, \$5. <i>Romeo</i> —\$10. <i>Northville</i> —D.H. Row- land, \$9, Joseph Chambers, \$10. <i>Detroit</i> —Jane B. Preston, \$10. <i>Flint</i> —Rev. B. M. Fay and Wife, \$10, M. L. M. Fay, \$5. <i>Saginaw</i> —John Moore, \$10, Mrs. Eliza Williams, \$5, G. W. Ballard, \$10, H. Ge- roun, \$5, Sophia Binder, and J. Gaylord, each \$5. <i>Lexing- ton</i> —J. Waterby, and Wm. Nines, \$10 each.....	121 50

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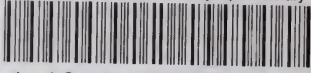
MAINE.— <i>Belfast</i> —By Rev. F. But- ler: Col. John N. Swazey, and A. D. Darling, \$1 each, to July, '60.....	2 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Rindge</i> —Sam. L. Wilder, in full.....	1 00
MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Sutton</i> —Wm. Terry, to Jan. '60.....	1 00
CONNECTICUT.— <i>Meriden</i> —Hon. Walter Booth, to June, '61...	1 00
VIRGINIA.— <i>Pine View</i> —Miss M. J. Skinker, in full.....	1 00
OHIO.— <i>Martinsburg</i> —Uriah Reese, to Sept. '60.....	1 00
INDIANA.— <i>Perrysville</i> —John Ridge- ley, to 1 July, '60.....	1 00
Total Repository.....	8 00
Donations.....	323 20
Miscellaneous.....	644 78
Aggregate Amount.....	\$975 98



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